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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/780,798	02/18/2004	Floyd Backes	160-041	1518
34845 7590 12/31/2008 Anderson Gorecki & Manaras LLP 33 NAGOG PARK ACTON, MA 01720				
EXAMINER				
HOLLIDAY, JAIME MICHELE				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2617				
NOTIFICATION DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/780,798

Applicant(s)

BACKES, FLOYD

Examiner

JAIME M. HOLLIDAY

Art Unit

2617

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 October 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 2 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 2 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SG/US)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed October 6, 2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant basically argues that the prior art fails to disclose or suggest "transmission of an association bid message from a mobile wireless terminal device to a particular fixed location device, the bid message being a request to communicate in the wireless communications environment via the particular fixed location device, and wherein a decision to send a bid message is based at least in-part on an indication that the receiving device is capable of providing better service as a function of magnitude of intentional transmitter power attenuation by the particular fixed location device."

Examiner respectfully disagrees, because the Kallio reference clearly discusses that a mobile terminal enters a page scan in order to receive service discovery information, in order to establish a link such as during a handover procedure. When the mobile terminal receives a page from an access point it responds with its information, reading on the bid message." The Labonte reference is incorporated to meet the limitation of "wherein a decision to send a bid message is based at least in-part on an indication that the receiving device is capable of providing better service as a function of magnitude of intentional transmitter power attenuation by the particular fixed location device."

Applicant further argues that Labonte fails to teach the above mentioned limitation or support Examiner's argument. In particular, Applicant argues that the Labonte reference "has nothing to do with determining whether a base station could

increase power to provide a better signal if the mobile station were to associate with that base station.”

Examiner respectfully disagrees, because Labonte teaches that the downlink signal strength measurement on the serving cell's traffic channel is adjusted by accounting for power control attenuation and the signal strength measurement on a neighbor cells' channel is adjusted by an output power backoff (power attenuation), wherein each cell (serving and neighbor) is characterized by its power backoffs. Based signal strength measurements and power backoff adjustments, it is determined is a hand-off is necessary if the mobile station would be better served by another cell (provide a better signal).

Applicants also argue that Nakamura fails to disclose a “transmission of a bid message from a mobile wireless device to a fixed-location device where the fixed-location device is calculated to be capable of providing best service.” Examiner would like to point out that the Nakamura reference was not used to teach the limitation, but was incorporated the meet the limitations of “transmission of presence announce messages by the fixed location devices, the announce messages being indicative of presence of the transmitting device, magnitude of power attenuation by transmitting device, and protocol capability of the transmitting device.”

Therefore, in view of the preceding arguments, the Examiner maintains previous prior art rejections.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

1. **Claim 1** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of **Kallio (US 2004/0014422 A1)** and **Nakamura et al. (US 6,157,626)** in view of **Labonte et al. (US 6,259,918 B1)**, and in further view of **Feder et al. (US 6,522,881 B1)**.

Consider **claim 1**, Kallio clearly shows and discloses a system for handovers implemented in a Bluetooth environment, which defines a short-range radio network, reading on the claimed "radio control protocol," (paragraphs 4 and 13). The current access point establishes a link with the terminal device; sends service description data to the terminal device; and authenticates the link with the second access point using a group key based on the service description data, reading on the claimed "radio control protocol for use by devices in a wireless communications environment wherein multiple channels are available for communication," (paragraphs 13 and 15), comprising: a terminal device **402** enters a page scan state, where it awaits one or more paging messages. An access point **406** also enters a paging mode and transmits one or more paging packets. The terminal device, which is in page scan mode, responds to the paging packets by transmitting a packet that includes its address, reading on the claimed "transmission of channel claim messages by ones of a plurality of fixed location wireless devices operable to provide network access, exchange, each

channel claim message being indicative of an intent to utilize a channel for communications with associated mobile wireless terminal devices at some subsequent point in time, wherein each fixed location device uses the claim messages it sends and receives to select a channel on which to communicate; association auction including transmission of an association bid message from a mobile wireless terminal device to a particular fixed location device, the bid message being a request to communicate in the wireless communications environment via the particular fixed location device," (figures 8 and 10, paragraphs 134-135); an access point receives this packet from terminal device. In response, access point transmits a frequency hop synchronization (FHS) packet. The FHS packet is used to pass information that allows terminal device to synchronize with the frequency hopping sequence of access point. Upon receipt of this FHS packet, terminal device transmits a further packet to confirm receipt of the FHS packet. Both terminal device and access point enter into the connection state at this point, reading on the claimed "transmission of an accept message by the particular fixed location device in response to the bid message, the accept message indicating that the particular fixed location device will allow the wireless terminal device which transmitted the bid message to communicate in the wireless communications environment via the particular fixed location device, and wherein the particular fixed location device does not send an accept message to the wireless terminal device which transmitted the bid message if the

particular fixed location device determines to not accept the request to associate," (figures 8 and 10, paragraphs 134-135).

However, Kallio does not specifically disclose an exchange of messages prior to the packets sent during the page scan, which would read on the "announce messages."

In the same field of endeavor, Nakamura et al. clearly show and disclose a cell selection scheme wherein each base station transmits a perch channel which is spread by using a spread code assigned to each base station, reading on the claimed "presence announce message," and a mobile station receives more than one perch channel from more than one base station, (abstract). The perch channel transmission attenuation value is calculated for each one of a plurality of received perch channels, (col. 4 lines 63-65). Control unit **35** extracts the perch channel transmission power information contained in the decoded signal, and notifies this received perch channel transmission power information and a perch channel spread code identification number to the transmission attenuation calculation unit **37**. The transmission attenuation calculation unit calculates the perch channel transmission attenuation value according to the measured perch channel receiving level value and the received perch channel transmission power information supplied from the control unit, reading on the claimed "transmission of presence announce messages by the fixed location devices, the announce messages being indicative of presence of the transmitting device, magnitude of

power attenuation by transmitting device, and protocol capability of the transmitting device,” (col. 5 lines 28-34).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to transmit perch channels which are used to calculate transmission attenuation as taught by Nakamura et al. in the system of Kallio in order to make handovers more efficient (paragraph 14).

However, Kallio, as modified by Nakamura et al., does not specifically disclose that the power is intentionally attenuated at the transmitter.

In the same field of endeavor, Labonte et al. clearly show and disclose that in connection with making a determination to hand-off a mobile station, the mobile station makes downlink signal strength measurements on its own serving traffic channel as well as the measurement (control) channels of at neighboring cells; the downlink signal strength measurement on the own serving cell's traffic channel is adjusted by a second factor accounting for any difference between the output power backoff value for the smart antenna traffic channels (with respect to the digital control channel) and the output power backoff value for the sector antenna traffic channels (again with respect to the digital control channel). The signal strength measurement on a neighboring cell's measurement channel is adjusted by a factor accounting for the output power backoff value for the sector antenna traffic channels (with respect to the digital control channel) (col. 3 lines 10-30). A hand-off is necessary in when the mobile station could be better served by another cell, reading on the claimed “messages being indicative of

magnitude of intentional transmitter power attenuation by the transmitting device; wherein a decision to send a bid message is based at least in-part on an indication that the receiving device is capable of providing better service as a function of magnitude of power attenuation by the particular fixed location device," (col. 2 lines 55-64, col. 4 lines 55-62, col. 7 lines 15-25, col. 8 lines 2-4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to measure signal strengths of the cells taking into account power attenuation as taught by Labonte et al. in the system of Kallio, as modified by Nakamura et al., in order to better determine when a handoff is necessary.

However, the combination of Kallio and Nakamura et al., as modified by Labonte et al., does not specifically disclose that the paging packets are transmitted, because the terminal device has an indication that the access point is capable of providing better service.

In the same field of endeavor, Feder et al. clearly show and disclose a method and apparatus for use in a wireless communications network that searches for the best serving access point of a base station as a function of communication quality. Each base station **200** includes five access points (AP) that are assigned a different 1MHz channel, reading on the claimed "devices in a wireless communications environment wherein multiple channels are available for communication," (abstract, column 4 lines 6-11). A wireless modem **270** in a fixed wireless network executes an AP search/selection sequence in response to

a triggering event, such as when service quality degrades below a threshold level. After detecting beacons and obtaining a communication link quality metric for each neighboring access point, the wireless modem selects the best access point based on the communication link quality metric, reading on the claimed "a decision to send a bid message is based at least in-part on an indication that the receiving device is capable of providing better service," (column 2 lines 59-63, column 3 lines 6-10).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to select an access point with the best communication link quality as taught by Feder et al. in the system of Kallio and Nakamura et al., as modified by Labonte et al., in order to efficiently complete a transition or handover.

2. **Claim 2** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of **Kallio (US 2004/0014422 A1)**, **Nakamura et al. (US 6,157,626)** and **Labonte et al. (US 6,259,918 B1)** in view of **Feder et al. (US 6,522,881 B1)**, and in further view of **Idnani et al. (US 2004/0121765 A1)**.

Consider **claim 2**, and as applied to **claim 1** above, the combination of Kallio and Nakamura et al., as modified by Labonte et al. and Feder et al., clearly shows and discloses the claimed invention except that a registration request message and its acknowledgement are transmitted.

In the same field of endeavor, Idnani et al. clearly show and disclose a Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) proxy user agent (UA) to serve as a gateway between a SIP core network and a SIP-unaware mobile. A new message is described, a combined registration and event subscription message, which is used by SIP proxy UAs to both register a new contact address for a mobile and to subscribe to the mobile's contact information. When mobile station (MS) **101** begins obtaining service from base station (BS) **111** it sends a registration request message to SIP component **120**. This registration request message **202** is not a SIP message, but rather a registration message in accordance with the wireless protocol utilized by MS. The registration request message is received by SIP proxy UA **123**, via the wireless network interface **121**. Acting as a proxy user agent for the mobile station, SIP proxy UA then sends a combined registration and event subscription message for MS 101 to SIP registrar/presence server **130**. Proxy UAs are responsible for translating the call control messaging between SIP and the appropriate wireless protocol, reading on the claimed "exchange of registration request messages between devices, wherein a sending device sends a registration request message to a receiving device to indicate that the sending device desires to communicate in the wireless communications environment via the receiving device using the radio control protocol," (figures 1 and 2, paragraphs 8, 14-15); In response to the message, SIP registrar sends SIP OK message to SIP proxy UA, reading on the claimed "exchange of registration acknowledge messages between wireless devices,

wherein a sending device sends a registration acknowledge message to a receiving device in response to a registration request message, to indicate that the sending device understands that the receiving device will communicate in the wireless communications environment using the radio control protocol," (figures 1 and 2, paragraph 30).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to register, via a proxy, to a server as taught by Idnani et al. in the system of Kallio and Nakamura et al., as modified by Labonte et al. and Feder et al., in order to efficiently complete a transition or handover.

Conclusion

1. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JAIME M. HOLLIDAY whose telephone number is (571)272-8618. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 7:30am to 4:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Charles Appiah can be reached on (571) 272-7904. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Jaime M Holliday/
Examiner, Art Unit 2617

/Charles N. Appiah/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2617